

# RICHMOND'S POPULATION IN 1910--127,628

## REPUBLICANS NAME STINSON FOR GOVERNOR

With His Nomination,  
Roosevelt Triumph Is  
Made Complete.

## ROUTES ENEMIES AT EVERY POINT

State Convention Is Unbroken  
Series of Victories for Colonel,  
and He Is Now Sole Master  
of Party Machinery in  
State—Platform In-  
dorses Taft.

Saratoga, N. Y., September 28.—The Republican State Convention this evening nominated Henry L. Stinson, of New York, as its candidate for Governor. The nomination of Mr. Stinson was one more victory for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who personally led the fight for the nomination of his candidate, completing the unbroken series of triumphs from the moment the convention was called to order yesterday afternoon until its final adjournment. The remainder of the state ticket follows:

For Lieutenant-Governor—Edward Schoeneck.  
For Secretary of State—Samuel S. Koenig (renominate).  
For State Comptroller—Jas. Thompson.  
For State Treasurer—Thomas F. Fennell.  
For State Engineer—Frank M. Williams (renominate).  
For Attorney-General—Edward R. O'Malley (renominate).  
For associate judge of the Court of Appeals—Irving G. Vann (renominate).

The vote for governor stood as follows: Henry L. Stinson, 684; William S. Bennett, of New York, 342; Thomas B. Dunn, of Rochester, 28; James B. McEwan, of Albany, 28; scatters, 23.

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## IS INQUIRY DESTINED TO PROVE A FAILURE

Committee Faced by Lack of  
Time to Investigate  
Charges.

## CITIZENS' CASES HEARD

Boombshell of Day Is Exploded  
by a Maynard Sup-  
porter.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Norfolk, Va., September 28.—Is the present investigation of the Second District congressional primary destined to prove a failure, or at the best, much smoke and little fire? Is the question that is being asked to-night by those who have followed it through its course. There is a reason for the investigation. Three things, it is said, will contribute to its failure. They are: Insufficient time at the disposal of the investigators for the making out of a case; the evident fact that many of the charges of fraud and irregularities were based on misinformation; and last, the refusal of persons to appear before the committee to give testimony.

The sessions of the committee to-day were devoted to the hearing of the cases presented by the Citizens' Committee. They succeeded in getting eight or ten witnesses who declared that they did not vote in the primary, although put down as voting. A number testified to having voted for Mr. Maynard in the Second Ward.

So far, and this phase of the investigation is about complete, the testimony of twenty-one voters has been secured that they voted for Mr. Maynard in the Second Ward, or two more than he was credited with, namely, nineteen. A dozen persons credited with voting have denied participating in the primary in the Second Ward.

The Citizens' Committee also introduced testimony to-night that in the first two wards of Portsmouth checkers found 101 votes cast that were illegal, as far as they can determine by the examination of the registration books, poll books and other records.

The bombshell of the day exploded in the camp of the contestant, and strange to say, was hurled there by a Maynard supporter. It came at the afternoon session, when Attorney J. D. Hank, Jr., of the Seventh Ward, as a matter of personal privilege, asked the floor to refute the charge that there had been any fraudulent or irregularities in the Seventh Ward. He declared that the charges filed were a reflection on him as a judge of the precinct. One by one he took up each of the twenty-two allegations showing that in each instance the parties were residents of the ward, entitled to vote, and did vote.

So complete was the refutation of the charges that counsel for Mr. Maynard admitted that Mr. Hank was probably correct in all that he had said, and that the superficial examinations of the records and clerical errors were responsible. The paper filed by Mr. Hank, sworn to and backed by the necessary affidavits, satisfactorily side-tracked all charges of fraud in the Seventh Ward.

Delegates Cheer.  
Kingsbury Foster nominated Mr. Bennett, and after the nomination had been seconded, Roosevelt went to the platform to make his last speech of the convention. He began by saying that he had held Mr. Bennett in high regard, but that he believed Mr. Stinson to be the proper nominee. He told of what Mr. Stinson had done as a prosecutor of the sugar trust, and

The close of the convention found the Roosevelt forces in complete mastery of the situation. Following the first rout of the organization came Colonel Roosevelt's dramatic and successful battle for the adoption of the platform of the Progressives and his final victory in the nomination of Mr. Stinson. By the time the vote was taken the strength of the organization had been dissipated badly. Having no candidate for whom to make a determined fight, the organization threw the bulk of its vote to Mr. Bennett.

Just before the convention adjourned the new State committee was announced. The list contained several new names, and it was assumed that the Progressives would have control, turning over to the Roosevelt forces the party machinery of the State. Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, who failed of re-election in his own district, was elected from the Second District. The election of a candidate from the Progressives in place of Mr. Woodruff is expected.

for the nomination of Governor led to a second conference after the state had been agreed upon this morning. The convention was adjourned in the middle of the afternoon, and the leaders canvassed the field once more in the idea that they might decide upon an up-State man who would receive the united vote of the New York delegation. Colonel Roosevelt asked Mr. Bennett to withdraw, but the congressman refused to do so.

Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Root, the main figures in the conference, decided to stand by their state, and the colonial agreed to make the nomination speech, in place of Otto T. Barnard, of New York, who had been elected originally.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## NEW YORK REPUBLICANS NAME HIM FOR GOVERNOR



HENRY LEWIS STINSON.

Mr. Stinson first came prominently into the public eye as United States district attorney for the Southern District of New York, a post to which he was appointed by Theodore Roosevelt in January, 1906. In his three years and two months in office Mr. Stinson prosecuted the so-called sugar trust and the New York Central Railroad for rebating, and secured the imposition of fines aggregating nearly \$400,000.

The proceeding to compel the late Edward H. Harriman to answer questions put to him by the Interstate Commerce Commission was also won by Mr. Stinson, and his next court victory was against the American Sugar Refining Company for fraud in weighing imported sugar. This case resulted in the government recovering more than \$2,000,000 in duties from the trust.

Mr. Stinson is forty-three years old, having been born in New York City September 21, 1867. He graduated from Yale in 1888, then studied law at Harvard and in 1890 began the practice of law in New York City. He is married, and is a member of a number of clubs.

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## NOMINATION OF CANDIDATE LEFT TO CONVENTION

There Will Be No Dic-  
tation at Gathering  
of Democrats.

## LEADER MURPHY HAS "OPEN MIND"

Undercurrent of Feeling Runs  
Toward Shepard for Governor,  
but Nothing Has Been Set-  
tled—Hearst and Murphy  
Are Said to Be No-  
gotiating.

Rochester, N. Y., September 28.—The man who will head the Democratic State ticket this year had not been chosen when the leaders concluded their conference to-night, but Chairman John A. Dix, of the State Committee, who last week gave official impetus to the Gaynor boom by declaring that up-State sentiment tended strongly in that direction, said before he went to bed that he found among the delegates an "undercurrent of feeling" toward Edward M. Shepard.

After venturing Mr. Shepard's name, the State chairman was asked what his attitude was on certain published criticisms of Mr. Shepard's alleged connection with the American Sugar Refining Company in an advisory legal capacity.

"I have heard that criticism," replied Mr. Dix, "but has it occurred to you that Mr. Stinson is not invulnerable in the same spot. He served in the office of Senator Root when the Metropolitan Street Railway charter was drafted."

Mr. Shepard, or those who watch for him, did not fail to hear of this suggested attack, and presently there issued from his headquarters a statement declaring that the statement that Mr. Shepard drew the sugar trust deal was absolutely without foundation. It was drawn, the statement says, by E. Parsons, in conjunction with Elihu Root, some years before Mr. Shepard's partnership with Mr. Parsons commenced.

Dix Declines It.  
Much pressure has been brought to bear on Mr. Dix himself to consider the nomination for Governor, but he declined without hesitation and without qualification.

Charles F. Murphy reiterated to-night that he had no candidate in sight. "This is a Democratic year," he said, "and it would be a mistake to spoil it with putting up personal preferences. We hope to choose a candidate who will be acceptable to all shades of Democratic opinion."

"We have no candidates," he continued. "There is no candidate in sight to command the situation. After the convention is seated to-morrow, I hope that series of meetings to bring a name I can present to the convention."

The Democratic League met to-night in the Seneca Hotel, and put itself on record in favor of the widest type of direct nominations.

James S. Havens and Herman Ridder remain strong probabilities for the gubernatorial nomination; while the boom of Martin H. Glavin, of Albany, who has been quiescent since the delegates began to gather, suddenly sprang into activity to-night when the hotel corridors were flooded with literature describing his qualifications for the office. There was also some talk of Justice Martin L. Keogh, of Westchester county.

Every train brought delegates to the convention this afternoon and by sundown the city was alive with all the spectacular features of the "night before." To-night delegates, alternates and political camp followers are sleeping four in a room and two in a bed. Many of them were glad to get cots in parlors and corridors.

Has No Candidate.  
This was the day the bands began to play "Tammany." Leader Murphy had said: "I have no candidate and I have no

(Continued on Second Page.)

## BANK SHIFTS TO NEW QUARTERS

Made Wonderful Record in Go-  
ing to Work Promptly on  
Time.

## HAD NOT A MOMENT'S DELAY

Hoen Building's Southern Wall  
Regarded as Unsafe as Re-  
sult of Excavation.

Remarkably effective work was done yesterday by the officers and clerks of the First National Bank in moving from their former home, made untenable by the falling of a portion of its walls, due to undermining for a new skyscraper next door. Without the loss of a minute from business, the bank opened in temporary quarters in the banking room recently vacated by the National Bank of Virginia, and throughout banking hours yesterday work proceeded without interruption, and to all appearances as though the force had never known any other home.

There was no confusion—no delay—no business interrupted—no customer put out. The east wall and a portion of the heavy stone cornice on the front fell suddenly on Tuesday night, shortly before 8 o'clock. Bank officials were promptly on the scene, and even before engineers and inspectors had determined the extent of the fall, and the probable condition of the remainder of the building, arrangements were being made for new quarters. Every bank in the city came forward with offers of assistance as lay in its power.

The National State and City Bank offered the old banking rooms of the City Bank of Richmond, now used as

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## RICHMOND'S COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF GROWTH IN PAST TEN YEARS

1900 and 1910

PREPARED BY RICHMOND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Subject.	Dec. 31, 1900.	Jan. 1, 1910.	Per Cent. Increase.
Population	85,050	127,628	50.1
Assessed valuation	\$69,532,821	\$120,000,000*	73
Number parks and boulevards	12	16	33
Park acreage	384	650	68
Miles of streets	110	212	82
Miles of sewers	75	107	43
Number of telephones	1,034	11,594	400 1/2
Water, daily pumping capacity	21,000,000	31,500,000	50
Water, daily average consumption	10,950,383	12,474,843	14
Gas, daily capacity (cubic feet)	2,200,000	4,000,000	82
Gas, daily holder capacity (cubic feet)	700,000	2,000,000	272
Gas, daily consumption (cubic feet)	557,000	1,950,000	100
Public schools, number	19	31	63
Public schools, scholars	11,970	17,305	53
Street railways, miles track	75	105	40
Street railways, passengers carried	18,272,880†	40,640,980	122
Post-office receipts	\$243,810	\$631,205	159
Number manufacturing plants	1,245	1,732	41
Capital in manufacturing plants	\$17,332,332	\$34,110,907	97
Value manufactured products	\$41,360,923	\$85,384,532	106
Jobbing trade, annual sales	\$35,377,295	\$68,640,125	90
Capital in jobbing business	\$8,170,500	\$12,718,250	56
Banking capital and surplus	\$5,793,907	\$11,817,850	104
Bank deposits	\$30,900,000	\$58,200,000	207
Bank loans	\$13,081,000	\$39,405,175	178
Bank clearances	\$105,001,087	\$361,207,117	118

\*Assessment 1910. †Including transfer.

## Moore Is Glad People Like It

"While I did not know the population figures to a man, I, of course, knew them approximately," said C. Ridgeway Moore, late census supervisor, when asked last night that the returns had been given out. "I have felt all along that the public would be satisfied with the showing made."

"I had the best of co-operation from the people of Richmond as a whole, as well as those of the rest of the district in the work of census taking. The help given me was valuable, and I fully appreciated it."

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## FIGURES SHOW FIFTY PER CENT. GAIN DURING PAST TEN YEARS

Increase Places It in  
Front Rank of Ameri-  
can Cities, Despite  
Area of 11 Miles

## CENSUS BUREAU PUTS NEW WARD IN WITH OTHERS

Government Record Indicates  
That Growth and Development  
Has Been Well Above the  
Average, Actual Count Show-  
ing 42,578 More People Than  
Were Here When Last Census  
Was Taken in 1900—General  
Satisfaction Expressed by Citi-  
zens, Total Being About What  
Experts Had Expected.

## Census at a Glance

Richmond in 1910	127,628
Richmond in 1900	85,050
increase	42,578
Percentage of increase	50.1

Proclaiming to the world that Richmond has taken her place among the great cities of the country, surpassing most of them in rate of growth, the director of the census announced last night that the population of the old capital of the Confederacy has increased more than 50 per cent within the past decade.

Leaving the communities of secondary importance behind, Richmond now ranks well up with such cities as Columbus, New Haven, Syracuse and Toledo, and approaches Denver, Indianapolis, Providence, Rochester and St. Paul. This not alone in numbers, but, as shown by the statement of the Chamber of Commerce printed this morning in manufactures, in commerce, and in all that goes to make a city that has its face to the morning of progress and growth and prosperity.

## CHAMBER LOOKS FOR GREATER CITY

Record Brought Forth by Past  
Decade Comparisons  
Truly Astounding.

## TABLE REVEALS GROWTH

High Percentage Increase Noted  
in Every Trade and In-  
dustry.

That the exhibit of Richmond's progress, as prepared by the Chamber of Commerce and published this morning, should stimulate the energy of every citizen, irrespective of his station in life, is the belief of the officials of the Chamber.

"It should," asserts Business Manager W. T. Dabney, "strengthen the confidence of capitalists in all classes of investments."

"Upon careful review," continues the Chamber in its comment, "one will find that every phase of Richmond's operations show extensive improvement. The comparison of growth in almost every instance is in keeping with the population. The most substantial illustration will be found in the banking affairs of our city, which is always regarded an intelligent index.

"Another striking feature will be found in the telephone industry, which shows that in 1900 1,034 telephones were in use, while 1909, ten years later, shows 11,594, about 500 per cent increase. Telephones are regarded as a business economic and domestic convenience. The demand in the first instance is created by increased number of business enterprises, and then by increasing population sufficiently prosperous to afford home conveniences. What more convincing illustration can any one ask as to Richmond's progress in the past ten years?"

How Traffic Grows.  
"The street car service in Richmond is one of the best in this country. Its charge for transportation under the ticket system (school tickets 2-3 cents each, labor tickets at the same price between certain hours, tickets to the public six for 25 cents, with universal transfers) is more liberal than any city giving as good service. The remarkable increase shown in the exhibition of passengers carried indicates greater activity by the community and the appreciation of the people for the splendid service and for its reasonable charges.

"The magnificent showing of our gas and water utilities, owned and operated by the municipality, the liberal park acreage, and the most gratifying patronage of our public schools (which entered this session every pupil applying, a condition enjoyed by few cities in this country), should justify every citizen of Richmond in feeling proud of the city.

"While the exhibit does not cover Richmond's fire, police, health or building operations, the public is justified in the belief that these departments have kept pace with many others."

"The insurance rate in Richmond is comparatively low, largely due to the efficiency of the Fire Department, the Police Department, and the fire insurance companies. The Police Department has shown a marked improvement in the past ten years, which has been quite apparent to the observing public. The increased number of men, however, has not been in keeping with the enlarged territory, our city having a much smaller

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1800—35,000. 1850—63,000. 1900—85,050. 1910—127,628.

HOW WILLIAM BYRD HAS GROWN.

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